

TERMS:
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THE COINAGE AT PHILADELPHIA.—During the first five months of 1861 there have been coined 12,248,037 pieces, in value \$31,123,206. The gold demand has been entirely for double eagles, 1,461,500, having been coined. The present interruption of foreign importations has caused a great influx of gold, to be coined for home use. Since the commencement of the Mint in 1793 there has not been as much value coined in any year (save in 1851) as during first five months in 1861. The smallest coinage was that of 1815, when only 69,690 pieces were struck, in value \$10,385 50. The greatest coinage in value, before 1861, was in 1851, when 24,985,716 pieces, including 147,672 half cents, and in value \$40,258,058 43 were struck. The largest number of pieces were coined in 1853, amounting to 69,770,961. The whole amount of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, up to June, 1860, is 671,994,368 pieces, of a value of \$423,426,504 21. The coinage of the branch mints will add \$227,803,095 to this value. Very possibly much of this has been coined over two or three times, our specie having been sent to Europe and there melted and coined; then perhaps returned here in shape of sovereigns, to be re-coined into eagles.

The St. Louis Republican seems to be delighted with the fact that Gen. Hunter has been assigned to the military command in Kansas, for the reason that it will be the means of withdrawing Lane and Johnson's regiments from Missouri; and indulges the hope that it may ultimately result in driving them not only from the Federal army, but beyond the pale of civilization—as wherever they have gone their course has been marked by wrong, wanton outrage, robbery, and arson.

THE ENGLISH CONSUL IN HAVANA AND MASON AND SIDDELL.—It has been denied that the British Consul at Havana, in full uniform, called upon Mason and Sidell when they were in that city, and introduced them to the Captain-General of the island. The denial is false. The following from the record of the *San Jacinto's* voyage settles the question. It is communicated to the *Newport News* by a correspondent who was on board that vessel:

"We learned from our Consul-General that the Confederate Commissioners were awaited upon by H. B. M. Consul, Mr. Crawford, in full dress, and officially introduced by him to Captain General Serrano, of Cuba."

The officer who was lately gazetted as having resigned and carried with him several hundred dollars of the regimental fund, is Lieut. Col. Cromwell G. Rowell, of the 9th Massachusetts volunteers, Col. Cass.

The enemy is not the only destructive foe with which the soldier has to contend. An officer of the Ohio Eleventh, stationed in Western Virginia, states that "the regiment now has but two hundred and thirty-five men fit for duty out of a full regiment."

We have received no Eastern mail since Saturday.

OHIO TROOPS FOR KENTUCKY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says it is understood at headquarters that all complete regiments in the State will be uniformed, equipped, and armed, and as soon as possible, hurried forward to Camp Dennison, where they will remain until they receive marching orders from Gen. Buell, and be assigned to some portion of Kentucky.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, in Philadelphia, was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The loss is near forty thousand dollars.

CHARLES ANDERSON.—The Cincinnati Enquirer learns that Charles Anderson, Esq., who recently succeeded in escaping from Texas, while on his way North, has been captured by Ben McCulloch's forces.

A hog, which netted 635 pounds, was slaughtered at Ashbrook's establishment in Covington, last Tuesday.

A volunteer who prides himself upon the domestic arts he has learned during camp life, writes home to advise the girls not to be in a hurry to marry, for the boys will be home in a short time, and they can get at good husbands that can cook, wash, and iron, and can do general house-work, or work in the garden, or run errands for their wives.

The Neutrality of Holland.

Notices have been issued in the Dutch West India Colonies, warning all the subjects of His Majesty of Holland to observe a strict neutrality during the existing difficulties in the States of America, to respect any actual blockade, not to carry contraband of war, or convey dispatches for either of the belligerent parties, and in particular to avoid having anything to do with privateering, as those who engage in it may be looked upon by foreign nations as pirates, and will be liable to the penalties provided by the law of Holland. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that, for the observance of a strict neutrality, to privateers, under whatever flag, or with whatever commissions or letters of marque provided, and with or without prizes, shall be admitted to the harbors or roads, except in case of distress, and under any circumstances, all such privateers and their prizes are to be closely watched, and be made up to sea again as soon as possible.

A federal exchange says: "Since the blockade of the Potomac by the rebel batteries, our ships have been compelled to hug the Maryland shore as closely as ever Edward IV. hugged Jane Shore."

Strength of the Confederate Army—Supplies, Manufactures, &c.

We extract the following items of interest from a lengthy communication in the New York Herald, from one of its correspondents who has been perambulating the South:

NASHVILLE.
The city of Nashville is at present the most important seat of manufactures in the Confederate States. Most of the shoes, harness, and cavalry equipments used by the rebel army are made here; the leather being procured principally from Chattanooga, where there is a large tannery, owned by the Union Bank of Tennessee. I understood that many of those shoe factories were established by the rebel government. They are also erecting here a powder mill and an additional paper mill. The foundries, of which there are several, are casting cannon balls, and two of them are casting cannon, which are said to be superior to those turned out at Memphis. The people here seem more determined upon a vigorous prosecution of the war than the people at Richmond do. The most vigilant surveillance is kept over persons who are suspected of having any design to make their way northward, and no person is allowed to leave in that direction without first having his pass renewed. Hundreds of persons are kept here on that account, being unable to obtain the necessary papers. The Northern people to escape from their railroads to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and thence to the Union lines. Baggage is overhauled four or five times on the way. Spies are always surrounding you, and the slightest indiscretion exposes you to suspicion. If suspicion be directed against you your pass is no security, and you are mercilessly sent back. But still one who is reasonably well acquainted in Tennessee, and who has the necessary means in his pocket, and presence of mind, may make his way by private conveyance through the State. The charges for such conveyances, however, are exorbitant. I knew one lady who had to pay \$40 for being carried three stations eastward.

The delusive idea of an anti-war movement in the North is believed in here as religiously as the Turk believes in his destiny, and he people think that if they can only hold out army and navy long enough, the Northern people will get tired of the struggle, refuse further supplies to the government, and favor a recognition of Southern independence. The military ardor and enthusiasm of the people of Tennessee are unknown. The whole adult male population that can be spared from industrial pursuits are in the field. These constitute at least fifty regiments.

FOURTEENTH ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.
The arms in general use among the rebel troops are old United States muskets, rifled from flintlocks into percussion, and rifled. There is a factory of small firearms at Richmond, and one at Fayette, North Carolina. In the former they rifle the smooth bores, and also rifle cannon. The Treadwell Iron Works, at Richmond, are said to turn out eight small and four large rifled cannon daily. There are also cannon foundries at Atlanta, Ga., the iron being procured from Dalton, near by, two on the Cumberland river, right in the midst of the iron country, two on the Mississippi, and one at New Orleans. Powder is manufactured at Little Rock, Ark., where sulphur is found in large quantities. Gun carriages and forges are made at Nashville and at Atlanta, Ga.

Among the crack batteries in Virginia are the Washington Artillery of New Orleans (Walton's), Kemper's, and Eschelman's. Kemper received his education at an Austrian school for artillery.

Small arms are in great abundance, and boxkeweenaw are among the favorite weapons of the rebels. In point of general equipment, the Southern army is far inferior to the Union troops.

THE UNION CONVENTION AT HATTERAS, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who, with us, had fondly cherished the hope that the late Union Convention in North Carolina, at Hatteras, where forty-five counties were said to be represented, and which put a State government in operation, represented the sentiments of a considerable portion of the people of the State, and gave reason for believing that North Carolina was returning to her allegiance, will be surprised and taken aback by the following article. It is clipped from the Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of Illinois. That print says:

That Convention at Hatteras.

"The Convention of 'forty-five counties,' at Hatteras Island, North Carolina, a Provisional Government, and bringing the Old State back to her allegiance, seems to have been a miserable farce, gotten up by the whippersnapper Charles Henry Foster, who has been all summer dashing around Washington claiming an election to Congress in a district of North Carolina, where he had not set foot in six months, and where he never resided long enough to gain a residence. Provisional Governor Taylor, is none other than the Rev. M. J. Taylor, who came North some weeks since to raise funds for the Union refugees at Hatteras. He collected about \$5,000 in New York, and went back, and straightway we hear of a Convention, and are regaled with the full proceedings, as if it were an affair of an amazing importance, destined to work out great results. If the 'Convention' was ever held it was by these refugees; and if forty-five counties were represented, it was because the refugees chose to represent so many. The refugees might with as good grace have claimed to represent the whole State of the whole South. But we doubt if the Convention was held at all, except in the vivid imagination of this same Charles Henry Foster. The official dispatches of General Williams, of Michigan, (who is in command of the post,) make no allusion to any such event, which he would have mentioned had it occurred. Charles Henry Foster still claims an election to Congress from the First District, and this Provisional Governor has it is said, ordered an election for the Second District. Of course the delegates of these 'forty-five counties' at Hatteras, will vote for the Congressman to be chosen, and he will show himself at Washington, in company with Foster, to both the House during the winter with their baseless claims. If both are not ignominiously booted out of the Capitol, two men will fail to have their deserts done them. This Charles Henry Foster is a parasite, we had almost written, a scamp. He is nephew of a noted two-story years ago; born and reared in Maine; went to Washington several winters ago as a reporter; became a pro-slavery Democrat; was engaged for some months as reporter on the Norfolk Day Book; afterward edited for a while a Brookbridge Democratic paper in an obscure town of north-eastern North Carolina; and leaving the State on account of his debts, or his high price, or for some other cause, last winter he turned up in June as a Representative elect in the Allegheny District, where no election had ever been held, and was foisted into most unseemly notoriety by the help of his old friends in the Washington republican corps. Let Charles Henry Foster be branded as a general loafer and a sham. The Union cause of the South needs and can have better advocates than he. It is a disgrace to Gilder, and Etheridge, and Andy Johnson, to rank him as one of their fellow-workers."

The stern-wheelers (small and inferior boats) are the—
Frederick Northrup, Little Rock, Arkansas, Equality, Chester Ashley, Mary Patterson
and others whose names I cannot now recall.

The fortifications that are being erected at Columbus, Ky., from which re-inforcements were sent the other day against the corps that attacked the rebels at Belmont, on the opposite bank of the river, will surpass in extent and strength all the forts on the river. They are located on the high chalk bluffs above that part of the city called Kentucky City, which have been lately used as a fair ground, and are at an elevation of at least eighty feet above the river.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.
My estimate of the strength of the rebel army, gathered from observation and from the data within my reach, gives them not less than 250,000 men, who are distributed as follows:

Virginia	170,000
Tennessee and Kentucky	100,000
Missouri	50,000
Along the coast	20,000
Total	350,000

I cannot doubt that the rebels have more men in the field than the National Government has, and I think that the numerous disasters we have met with are attributable to our underestimating the strength of our enemy. While there is no manifestation of military ardor at the North, the South is, as I have said, one universal camp. War is on every tongue and the subject of every thought. Day and night you hear nothing but war shouts, exultations over victories and imprecations against the 'damned Yankees.' No business except what is connected with war is attended to or thought of. The self-sufficiency which these people impose upon themselves are most extraordinary. They take the blankets and quilts from their beds, the horses from their stables, the cattle from their sheds, the provender from their barns, the sons from their hearths, and give all to the cause which they deem sacred. Universal madness seems to have gained possession of young and old; and the women, who should be conservative, are more rabid than their husbands, fathers, or brothers. Nothing but a series of successive triumphs on all points, on the part of the national forces, can restore them to reason.

If we do not make up our minds to crush out the rebellion by resistless forces we might as well cease this effort of re-establishing the Union, and leave these Southern fools to the consequences of their own mighty madness. It is a common thing to find old gray haired men of wealth in the ranks with beardless boys. I do not believe that there has been any drafting for the army. The force of public opinion is stronger than that of Democracy, and as towards and politicians, and as white livered Northerners, exclusion from all re-

ciety, and contemptuous and brutal treatment, are the spurs that are applied to men to force them to enlist.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

It cannot be concealed that there is great suffering among the rebel soldiers, and that enormous proportions of them are constantly in hospital. The necessities of life are very scarce; the luxuries are not to be had for love or money. In the matter of shoes, blankets, and hats, there is a great deficiency, and one which no activity on their part can supply. As winter approaches, the complaints on this score multiply, and I think that the most serious domestic blockade, and all foreign and domestic supplies cut off, the rebels would have to yield from downright exhaustion. Large consignments in supplies, provisions, and mules are received through Missouri and Southwestern Kentucky. Nashville, Memphis, and Richmond possess immense stocks of flour and corn meal. The prices in Memphis, on the 20th of October, were—

Flour\$9 per barrel.
Pork30 cents per lb.
Butter80 cents per lb.
Coffee50 cents per lb.

Some goods have increased enormously in price—such, for instance, as gray woolen goods. Steel pens sell at \$5 per box, and soap, drugs, and paper command fabulous prices.

FOUNDRIES, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

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HOME GUARDS.—I have joined the Home Guard," said Mr. Ferguson.
"What for?" said Mrs. Ferguson.
"When so many of our soldiers are away, madam," said Mr. Ferguson, "our country needs some safeguard."
"Well," said Mrs. Ferguson, "you have certainly joined the safest guard I know of."
The Levant Herald states that the new Sultan of Turkey is a rigid teetotaler, and does not even smoke; and that he is a good farmer, angler, shot and pianist.

(From the Chicago Journal.)
Another Letter from Judge Scates.

Editor Chicago Evening Journal:

In my last, I showed you how emphatically the powers of the Government were expressly limited to the enumeration of specific grants, containing grants of full sovereignty, to all our internal relations with other nations; and reserving expressly to the States and the people, all power over the local, municipal, and domestic institutions—regulating the relations of persons, and titles to property—the making of contracts, and their security and enforcement. But my purpose is here to notice the self-deceiving and revolutionary character of the powers claimed for the Government by the Abolitionists. The war power is expressly granted. Under it, they claim that the laws are not only silent, but that private rights give way—that personal liberty and private property may be taken away and destroyed. They claim that in the exercise of the war power, under the law of nations, the Commander-in-Chief and the Generals in the field, in their respective territories, may declare martial law, and under martial law, the Commander may do what he pleases, without regard to Congress or the Constitution. They say the power to seize and confiscate exists, and that includes the power to emancipate and to destroy. Now, a part of this is true, and the balance is an absurd fiction of an abolitionist's dream. The creation of a National Government, with power to declare war and make peace, has never been held or understood as conferring a power upon the Commander of the armies paramount to the Constitution of the State. All military authority must be exercised in subordination to the Constitution of the State—whether municipal laws be operative or not.

The King of Great Britain never claimed the right or power to overturn or disregard the Constitution of all his civil and military laws, or to pass the bill of attainder—or convicted by the courts. The armed rebellion of 1745 was subdued, and then the rebels were indicted, tried, convicted, and executed.

The Parliament, not the King or his Generals, determined the punishment of treason, including confiscation, with corruption of blood, which cut off a descent of land to heirs. The Generals and armies dealt with treason as an act, not as a crime, and justice was done. There is no power under the British or American Constitution to have a military or court martial trial of a citizen or subject for treason. Military trials by court martial can be had only of officers and soldiers of the army and navy.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and upon indictment or presentment. — Constitution of the United States.
Treason is a crime—and must be tried by a jury—after the armed traitor has been subdued by our army. It is then revolutionary folly and madness to talk about a General declaring martial law, and thus absorbing and centralizing in himself all the powers of an irresponsible despot.

The Constitution of the United States nowhere confers upon Congress or other department, the power to create a dictatorial act, or to suspend the Constitution, or to do any revolutionary, and dangerous to liberty, and no necessary can justify such an attempt. The Constitution has all the powers necessary to the preservation of the Government. Any pretense to the contrary is the scheme of a revolutionist.

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." — Constitution of the United States.
Abolitionists may notice several things in this grant and limitation of power:

First, it is Congress—not the President, or his Generals—that are authorized to declare the punishment of treason.
Second, the power to create a dictatorial act, or to suspend the Constitution, or to do any revolutionary, and dangerous to liberty, and no necessary can justify such an attempt. The Constitution has all the powers necessary to the preservation of the Government. Any pretense to the contrary is the scheme of a revolutionist.

Third—Note that the power to declare a common law punishment is not conferred upon Congress. Two essential characteristics are wanting—the corruption of blood, and absolute forfeiture.

The utmost power of Congress, then, is to declare a forfeiture for life of the real and personal property, as a part of the punishment for treason.
The King, under the Constitution of Great Britain, acquired an absolute property in all the lands and chattels of a traitor. Under our Constitution, the Government acquires no such power for the life of a traitor. As soon as he is convicted, and is executed, or dies, the interest is out of the Government, and goes to the heir or next of kin, according to the local law. I am not dictating what should or ought to be the law, but what is the law. I have been weak enough to think all that is in the Constitution was wise and good, and still think so.

No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law, shall be passed, and no State shall pass any bill of attainder. — Constitution of the United States.
This means an attainder by a special act. But the States may, by general law, attain the blood, and inflict absolute forfeiture for treason, while Congress cannot. But that is for treason against the State, and not the Nation.

Now I ask all candid, conservative men, what would be the condition of the Government, if they would go on under this limited power, and confiscate, not only the property used in war, but all property, real and personal, not for life—but absolutely—and then destroy it, burning it up, or emancipating slaves and State institutions with it? At the death of the traitor the innocent child and heir, or distribute and next of kin, would come forward and demand a restoration of the property under the Constitution—the Government must account for all it seized as confiscate. It will be a simple question of law, of constitutional law, and may be enforced, doubtless, in the Court as trust. Let mad Abolitionism go on to destroy and emancipate four millions of slaves—and our national liabilities will bankrupt the nation for generations to come. Our armies had better let slaves and slavery alone to take care of themselves. They are not worth the food and care that they will cost the Government. General Halleck has hit upon the true policy—keep them out of the camp. If they want to run, let them run—let their owners look after and take care of them. Even Mr. Lovejoy, it is said, drove one from the camp.

The business of our army is with armed rebellion, and not with slavery or other property. W. B. SCATES.

HOW THE MONEY COMES.

Queer John has sung "how money goes." But how it comes, who knows? Who knows? Way every Yankee mother's son. Can tell you how "the thing" is done. It comes by honest toil and trade. By sweating and driving spade, And building ships, balloons, and drums, And that's the way the money comes.

How it does come? Why, as it goes, By spinning, weaving, knitting hose, By stitching shirts and coats for Jews, Ereting churches, renting pews, And manufacturing boots and shoes. For husbands and wives, and caps, and hats, And heads and hearts, tongue, lungs and thumbs, And that's the way the money comes.

How does it come? The way is plain—By raising cotton, corn, and cane; By wind and steam, lightning and rain; By building ships near the main; By building bridges, roads, and dams, And weaving streets, and digging mines, With jumps, hi's, and ho's! and huns! And that's the way the money comes.

The money comes—how did I say? Sol always in an honest way. It comes by trick as well as toil, But how is that? Why, slick as oil: By putting peas in coffee bags; By swapping watches, knives, and nails, And peddling wooten cloaks and plums; And that's the way the money comes.

How does it come? Wait, let me see; I've seldom come to me. It comes by rule, I guess, and scale; Sometimes by riding on a rail; By selling bells and fast young beans; It comes by big, no, little sums, And that's the way the money comes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.
It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Lapse of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything harmful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N.Y.

N.B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 20 pills, by return mail. Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills, Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents. oct6 wdt-wt

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF STRAW GOODS, CHEAP, VERY CHEAP.
JUST OPENED BY KEENON & GIBBONS, DEALERS IN BOOKS & STATIONERY, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c., UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., feb25 wdt-wtly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

A. CONERY.
SIGN OF THE EAGLE. (Successor to W. P. Loomis.) Has just received a new assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY. Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times. feb17 wdt-wt

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date. feb17 wdt-wt

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?
Any face after the use of the Magnolia Balm, no matter how unsightly it was before. Price 30 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N.Y. feb17 wdt-wt

MARRIED.
In Jeffersonville, on the morning of the 19th inst., by the Rev. Thos. G. Berharrell, V. W. Hoss, Jr., of Louisville, to JENNIE, daughter of B. C. Pile, of Jeffersonville, Ind.
On Wednesday afternoon, the 27th inst., by the Rev. Francis M. White, Mr. AMBROSE O'BANION, of New Castle, Ky., to Mrs. EMILY A. MOOREHEAD, of Louisville.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
F. D. REDDISH.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. Taylor's store, I intend to carry on the Tailoring business in its various branches. I have secured the services of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is solicited. F. D. REDDISH. feb10 wdt-wt

S. I. M. MAJOR.....F. D. OVERTON.

NEW BOOK BINDERY.
MAJOR & OVERTON. WILL execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KEENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main Street, near the Building.

IF F. H. OVERTON having this day purchased the interest of Walter Overtton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overtton, the business of the establishment will, for the future, be conducted in the same firm style of Major & Overtton. F. H. OVERTON will give the business his special and prompt attention. S. I. M. MAJOR, F. H. OVERTON. Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
I WISH to sell or RENT the Hotel, and buildings attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort. There is a good Stable, one Servants' House, Kitchen, &c. By early application a good bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to H. C. Atchard, or the subscriber. oct10 wdt-wt

Lots for Sale.
I HAVE several beautiful recent building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALD. feb17 wdt-wt

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, JEFFERSON COUNTY. COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county, Ky., a negro man, named JAMES, he said to belong to Samuel Linnard, of Hickman county, Ky.; is about forty-five years old; five feet high of black color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet high; weight about 150 pounds. sep27 wdt

ALSO: COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county, Ky., a negro man

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 24, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of the Episcopal Church, and then the Clerk read the Journal of Saturday's proceedings.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Judiciary Committee, reported back a resolution fixing a day to elect a United States Senator, with the opinion that it should pass.

LEAVE.

Mr. GRIER—A bill for the benefit of school teachers who have volunteered as soldiers in the war, &c. Education.

COMMITTEES CHANGED.

Meers, FIELD, McCLURE, and W. T. ANTHONY, were placed on the Committee on Education.

Mr. T. F. MARSHALL was placed on the Committee on Codes of Practice, Circuit Courts, and Federal Relations.

Mr. CHILES was added to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. READ was added to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS.

Mr. McHENRY, of the Judiciary Committee, reported an act for the benefit of John Schofield, of Bracken county. Passed.

Mr. GILLIS, of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported an act for the filling of vacancies of certain offices in Pendleton county. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the charter of the People's Bank of Kentucky. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Chas. R. Samuels, Clerk of the Bullitt county court. Passed.

An act to amend the 221 section of the Civil Code of Practice. Committee on Codes of Practice.

An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Ashland. Passed.

Resolution in relation to the election of United States Senator, (in place of John C. Breckinridge.)

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL opposed the adoption of the resolution, on the grounds that the office had not been formally resigned, and therefore, in contemplation of law, was yet filled until declared vacant; and further, that the acceptance of the published resignation of John C. Breckinridge would relieve him from the penalty of expulsion.

Mr. READ responded to the objections presented by Mr. M. P. MARSHALL, and advocated the adoption of the resolution.

The vote being taken on accepting the Senate resolution as a substitute for that of the House, reported back by the Judiciary Committee, resulted thus—yeas 12, nays 10.

And then the resolution, thus amended, was adopted.

Mr. PRALL, of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported a resolution in relation to the position of Kentucky in the existing war.

Mr. PRALL spoke at considerable length in favor of the resolution before the Senate, and then the resolution was adopted—yeas 21, nays 1.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

A resolution in relation to maps and surveys. Military Affairs.

The Senate then adjourned until the usual hour to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

PETITIONS.

Mr. R. C. ANDERSON presented the following petition:

PUBLIC MEETING.

In response to a call for a public meeting, published in the Frankfort Commonwealth of the 22d, and signed by those who voted for Hon. John J. Crittenden for the Congress of the United States, and for the Union candidate for the Legislature at the last election, for the purpose of expressing their opinion upon the proposition of John C. Breckinridge and Simon Cameron, for the emancipation and arming of the slaves of those at war with the United States, a large and respectable body of the citizens of Franklin county assembled at the court-house in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 23d inst.

Upon motion, Thomas N. Lindsey, Esq., was called to the chair, and E. L. Samuel appointed Secretary. The President, at some length explained the object of the meeting, and was followed by an able and stirring address from Judge L. Hord, who submitted the preamble and resolutions hereto annexed, which, having been read, were advocated in a forcible and eloquent speech by John Rodman, Esq., late member of the Legislature from Franklin county. The question being put as to the adoption of the resolutions, they were unanimously passed. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, have guaranteed to the citizens thereof "the right to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance, and the free communication of thoughts and opinions is declared by the Constitution of the State of Kentucky to be one of the inalienable rights of man; and whereas, a portion of the citizens of Franklin county, being this day assembled together in the exercise of the rights thus secured to them, do declare

1. That the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to interfere with the property of slaveholders in any of the States nor has it the power to deprive any citizen of his slave property without due process of law, nor the power to appropriate such property to public use without just compensation.

2. That the exercise of any such power by any officer of the United States, whether civil or military, is a palpable violation of the express provisions of the Constitution, and should be condemned by every department of the Government, and by every citizen thereof.

3. That the proposition recently announced, for the emancipation of the slaves of those at war with the United States, and the arming of such slaves against their masters, is in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, is abhorrent to every principle of humanity and Christianity, and in its results would add to the calamities of the present civil war the additional horrors of servile insurrection, murder, rapine, and plunder, by the black race against the white, throughout the slave States of the Union.

4. That as friends to the Constitution and Government of the United States, as patriots, as philanthropists, and as Christians, we do hereby most solemnly remonstrate and protest against such a proposition, and do most earnestly implore and entreat every department of our Government, and every officer and citizen thereof, to condemn and reject the same.

5. That we hereby tender our thanks to the editors of the Louisville Journal and Louisville Democrat, for the ability with which they have resisted this threatened violation of the Constitution, and the firmness with which they have denounced this inhuman proposition and its financial authors.

6. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the

United States, and that the Hon. John J. Crittenden be requested to present the same to the Congress of the United States, and our representative, R. C. Anderson, be requested to lay the same before the Legislature of Kentucky at its approaching session, and a copy furnished to the newspapers of this city for publication.

B. B. Sayer, Esq., being called upon, favored the assembly with a few remarks, and then the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Clinician.

E. L. SAMUEL, Sec'y.

Which was appropriately referred.

REPORTS.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill for the benefit of A. G. Day. Passed.

Mr. J. W. ANDERSON—Select Committee—A bill to amend the general election laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS, From the progress of the present rebellion in the so-called seceded States, it is indispensable to hereafter enforce loyalty to the Government of the United States; and

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I. That after the first day of May next, 1862, where any voter, at any general or State election, held for any office authorized by either the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Kentucky, or any law pursuant to either, shall be challenged by one or more persons, or any of the officers conducting said election, for entertaining, writing, or expressing disloyal sentiments, he shall not be permitted to vote; nor shall the same be recorded until he shall take the following oath, to be administered by any one of the officers conducting the election, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as he may prefer), and without any mental reservation, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, and faithfully observe all laws passed pursuant to each, so long as they remain in force—be faithful and true to each respectively—my first allegiance to the United States, and my subordinate allegiance to this State; and that since the first day of March, 1862, I have not borne arms or aided in levying war against the United States, or this State, or aided in the enlistment of any person for service in the so-called Confederate States Army, nor furnished any goods or articles denominated "contraband of war," to the citizens or army, or any portion of the Confederate States army;" which shall be duly noted in the poll-book.

2. And wherever any voter shall willfully and falsely take the foregoing prescribed oaths at any such election, he shall, on an indictment and conviction thereof, be fined \$500, and stand committed until paid, or confined in the Penitentiary for one year, as the jury may determine of the modes of punishment.

3. No person shall hereafter act as an officer in conducting any of said elections, until he shall have first taken the same oath—the same to be noted, certified, and returned with the poll-book, to the county clerk, and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$50 each, on an indictment thereof.

4. Wherever any judicial or ministerial officers in this Commonwealth, and after the next general election, they having, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, taken the oaths of office respectively, as required by the Constitution of the United States and that of Kentucky, before so doing, and which was intended to be faithfully observed by them whilst in office, as well as a true and faithful allegiance borne by them.) If it shall appear that they have violated the spirit and intent of such oaths by speeches, or acts of any kind, in derogation of the same, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject them to indictment, and on conviction thereof, to a fine of \$500, (one half to the informer) and to stand committed until paid, and the conviction thereof shall be ground for impeachment and removal from office, as prescribed by the Constitution.

And then the House adjourned.

Shall Privateersmen be Treated as Pirates?—The British Government to Assent Itself.

(From the London Herald.)

Having tacitly or openly advocated that a maintenance of the Confederate cause by a victory at any time in the field of the present war, is a necessary condition of the preservation of the character of a belligerent to the Confederate States, it will never do to sanction the judicial murder of Southerners captured on the ocean. Up to that point there may be a joint representation of all the powers; but until the nationalities of the other privateer crews have been ascertained, this country will be single handed in its representations in its policy in the matter of bringing to trial British subjects, and probably hanging them for the commission of a crime which in the most formal manner we have pronounced imaginary.

There are no Frenchmen, or Spaniards, or Russians, among the Savannah's crew, although there is one native of Hamburg and one Chinaman, both unnaturalized. Still there may be Frenchmen and others among the crew of the other privateers, and Lord Russell's information may be more full than our own. Be that as it may, however, the Government must now do something to redeem the honor of the country, and let the world know that Lord Palmerston's *Cicero Romanus* has some meaning. For months past we have had a different policy to that which has been pursued. We have asked that the Federal Government should be dealt with in a friendly spirit, but with a firmness and purpose befitting the high position of this country and the magnitude of the interests which we have at stake. Forbearance, facilitation, and truckling to the Federal Government have, however, been the guiding principles of our policy, and it has failed. The country will now expect the Government to do its duty.

Four British steamships have been ordered to leave an American port, generously and secretly provided with counsel by their countrymen abroad, who have been witnesses of their sufferings and of the indignities heaped upon them, abandoned by that country to which they owe allegiance, and which might command their services for the protection of our homes, would be a spectacle unparalleled in our national history.

The Question of the Blockade Considered.

(From the Court Journal.)

We have the best source of information to warrant us in positively asserting that at the last Cabinet Council the question of the propriety of breaking the blockade of the South American ports was discussed, when it was agreed that no countenance could be given to such a proceeding.

An Unfriendly Note from Paris.

The Paris Constitutionnel declares that American ingratitude enables France to witness the former's disruption with the utmost indifference.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news. A large number of men were flying about relative to the affair at Pensacola. One story was that Fort Pickens had been taken by the rebels; another, that Fort Pickens was victorious and that Gen. Bragg had been killed. Another version is, that after two days hard fighting, a great storm arose, and both parties had to cease firing.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 28th inst. gives the following particulars of the fight at Pensacola, taken from the Pensacola Observer of the 22d and 23d. The Observer of the 23d thus announces the beginning of the fight: At five minutes past ten o'clock this morning, a heavy and continuous fire commenced at the forts below. On which side it commenced we are unable to say. Up to this writing—1 o'clock—the fire still continues, and we can only give the hope that the bombardment has been just as far as it goes.

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A great many shot and shell fell in the navy-yard, but did but little damage to the buildings. Our guns were worked all day, and must have had with terrible effect upon the other side. The greatest damage was to one of the ships which ventured too near one of our batteries.

The editor then proceeds with a tirade of abuse against Yankees in general and Col. Brown in particular. He speaks of the latter as follows: "But the meanest and most contemptible act was the execution of the threat made some time ago, to the county clerk, and any officer of an election who shall receive, or record, or permit it to be done without his dissent noted on the poll-book, shall be fined \$50 each, on an indictment thereof."

The account then continues: "At thirteen minutes before 11 o'clock this morning, the fire reopened and still continues at a very brisk rate. People are not so much excited as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity, if need be; but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our complete success. All hope that the bombardment will continue till the matter is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy! Hurrah for a little more grape!"

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 24th inst. says: "For more than six months past, the garrisons at Fort Pickens and Pensacola have faced each other, making preparations for a desperate struggle, which might be commenced at any moment, but the suspense is now over."

The day so long wished for by our gallant volunteers, who have been compelled to pass the summer in comparative inactivity in camp, has arrived, and the strength of the fortifications on each side are to be fully tested before either party will acknowledge defeat. The works erected by the Confederate forces have doubtless been constructed with great skill and care, and we should, by this time, hear that they are in a condition to stand the combined assaults of the Fort and Yankee fleet.

There will be no child's play on either side. The Confederates are not so strongly entrenched as they were yesterday, and we can see every appearance of a determination to resist to the last extremity, if need be; but every one seems to place unlimited confidence in our complete success. All hope that the bombardment will continue till the matter is settled. Hurrah for the Southern Confederacy! Hurrah for a little more grape!"

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It shows that their fire is of a superior character, or that Col. Brown and his Yankees are all drunk—very probably the latter. The steamer Nemo was also in the engagement with the Tunis at the beginning of the fire.

jured. On failing to draw the Federal fleet under the guns of Fort Pickens, Tattall withdrew.

It is reported that the Yankees have taken Warsaw, and are preparing to attack Pulaski.

It is reported that the ship Harvey Burch, destroyed by the Nashville, was principally owned in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

Propositions will be presented to Congress authorizing each commanding General to license property of every description of those refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

Nearly all the members of both Houses are here, including Senator Powell, of Kentucky. Dispatches from Rosecrans state that he still

